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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

For the second time this year, the Supreme Court has refused to intervene in a case involving the confidentiality of tenure decisions. Story on Page 25.

Uncertainties remain about the possible effects of a recent court ruling concerning equal pension benefits for men and women. Story and the text of the decision on Page 26.

A sex-neutral pension plan, believed to be the first of its kind, has been put into effect at the University of Minnesota. Story on Page 25.

To students and others at the University of Notre Dame, where he has been president for 30 years, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh has become the stuff of legend. Story on Page 4.

Dental schools, having largely met the country's need for practicing dentists, are being forced to cut back. Story on Page 8.

Graduate-school deans disagree sharply on the merits of a new survey of graduate programs in mathematics and science. Story on Page 14.

The Supreme Court has agreed to decide the constitutionality of a Minnesota tuition-tax-credit law. Story on Page 15.

Women's sports teams in the National Collegiate Athletic Association could be subject to the group's enforcement procedures as early as 1983. Story on Page 17.

In West Germany, the new government says it intends to replace the present system of student grants with loans. Story on Page 19.

The wife of a California professor who has been missing in Indonesia for four months is pressing for an intensified investigation. Story on Page 19.

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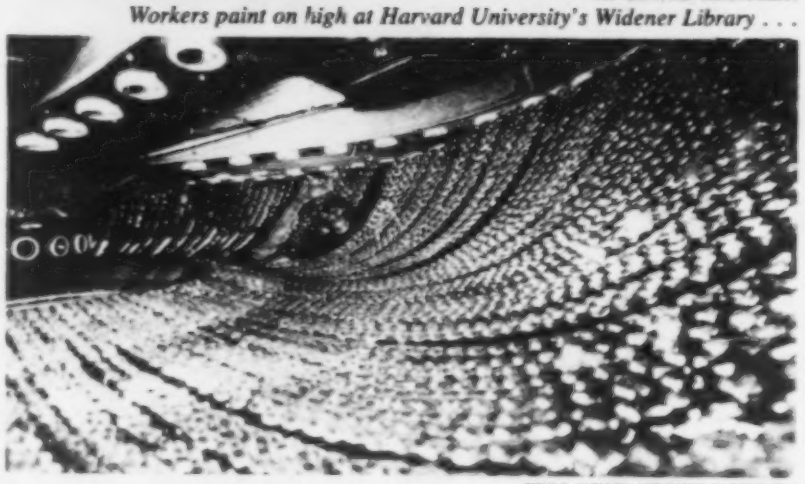
FURBISHING IN HIGH PLACES

JOE WEINER, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Workers paint on high at Harvard University's Widener Library . . .



CHRIS T. QUILLEN, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

. . . while one of 563 bulbs is changed during the annual cleaning of a chandelier at the University of Rochester's Eastman School of Music.

White Students Score Highest on SAT Exams

New report shows link to family-income level

NEW YORK

For the first time, the College Board has published statistics detailing the performance of members of racial and ethnic groups on the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

The statistics, released here last week, show that white students generally scored considerably higher than minority-group members. The statistics also point to a significant relationship between a student's score on the S.A.T. and several other factors—including his family's income and his parents' level of education.

The figures in the board's report are for students who graduated from high school in 1981. In that year, the average S.A.T. scores for all students—on a scale that runs from 200 to 800—were 424 on the verbal section and 466 on the mathematics section.

Difference Exceeds 100 Points

However, white students averaged 442 on the verbal section and 483 on the mathematics section, while black students averaged 332 and 362—a difference of over 100 points on each test.

According to information provided by the students, the median family income for whites taking the test was $26,300, more than double the median of $12,500 for blacks. White students reported an average of 14.2 years of education for their fathers and 13.4 years for their mothers, while black students reported averages of 12.2 years and 12.4 years.

Among other minority groups, only Puerto Rican students reported a lower median family income—$12,300—and less parental education than did blacks. Puerto Rican students averaged 361 and 396 on the test, however, somewhat better than black students.

"Asian/Pacific-American" students, the largest minority group after blacks, averaged 397 on the verbal section of the S.A.T. and 513—or 47 points above the national mean—on the mathematics section. They reported a median family income—

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Universities Urged to Reassert Their Right to Govern Themselves

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

Academic leaders must reassert the right of colleges and universities to govern themselves, a report from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching urged last week.

"The ever-increasing role of outside agencies in campus matters is gradually wearing down internal governance structures," the foundation said. "As leadership is diminished, power and initiative flow even more rapidly to bureaucracies outside.

"This destructive cycle must be ended. The governance initiative must be returned where it belongs: to the campus itself."

In a report entitled *The Control of the Campus*, the foundation said that trustees, administrators, and faculty members must re-establish their proper roles in governing the campuses.

"Today, there is a paucity of thoughtful debate about academic governance," it said. "If the larger interests of the institutions are to be served, and if the public is to be assured that the academy can manage its own affairs, that debate must become vigorous and more vital."

What is required, the foundation said, "is no less than a rebirth of leadership in higher education." The foundation made a

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

'Silent Generation': a Revisionist View

Traditional views of 1950's America are "nonsense," says Jeffery Hart in a new book. The Dartmouth professor calls the decade "a golden era" of prosperity and cultural achievements—and of sports heroes, including Mickey Mantle, right.

An article about Jeffery Hart's "When the Going Was Good!" begins on Page 21.

MARGINALIA

Here's another "personalized" letter ground out by a computer—this one from World Book Encyclopedia and addressed to Central Receiving, Babson College.

"FREE BOOK reserved for the Receiving Family," says the teaser on the envelope.

•

Notice posted in a classroom building at Siena College:

ATTENTION PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS
Meet the Faculty
Lear about Career Opportunities

•

More college and university mergers—these suggested by Knox College's Bruce Strom:

If the University of Nebraska–Lincoln merged with Eisenhower College and Lycoming College, you'd have UNL-ike-ly University.

And if Hardin-Simmons University merged with Knox College, you'd have the School of Hard Knox.

And if Ohio University merged consecutively with Cisco Junior College, Ohio State University, and Pennco Tech, you'd have Oh, Cisco, Oh, Pennco University.

And if the Universities of Tennessee and Pennsylvania merged with Bowling Green State and Alice Lloyd College, you'd have Tenn Penn Bowling Alice University.

•

Reports *Memo to the President*, a newsletter of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities: "The National Governors' Association (NGA) met recently in the secluded environment of Shagri La, a rural resort in Oklahoma."

That's somewhere near the university at Norma?

•

The good ol' days (from the *Harvard Engineering Journal*, 1904, reprinted this fall by the *Harvard Gazette*):

"In the discussion of the [grand]-stands for athletic purposes, the minds of many good friends of the University have been made uneasy at the thought of giving outdoor sports a more permanent form and one which seemed to offer to the public an annual spectacle out of proportion in a great seat of learning."

•

From the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*:

"FARMVILLE—The Longwood College board of visitors met in executive session Friday. . . .

"The board of visitors announced approval of the hiring of Dr. Edmond C. Conway of Highland, N.Y., as the dean of faculty. . . . He will provide leadership for Longwood's 15 academic departments. He will be responsible for recruiting and detention of faculty. . . ."

Somebody has to do it. —C.G.

In Brief

U. of New Haven Abandons Merger with Bridgeport

The University of New Haven has decided against merging with the University of Bridgeport, bringing to an end a yearlong discussion between the two private institutions about forming a new university in southern Connecticut.

In announcing the decision, President Philip Kaplan said New Haven had concluded that "Bridgeport's vision of the new university differed greatly from our own and that further merger discussions would not be fruitful."

Earlier this year the University of Bridgeport had turned down the recommendation of a special commission that the two institutions merge immediately. It said that the commission's report did not provide sufficient information about the proposed institution.

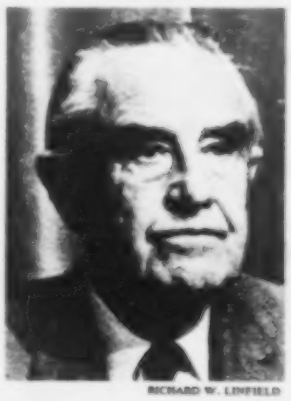
24 Arrested in Walkout by Stanford Workers

Negotiations have resumed in a four-week-old strike of service workers at Stanford University, where 24 people have been arrested for vandalism, unlawful assembly, and blocking entrances to campus construction sites.

Those arrested include Michael Baratz, executive secretary of the 1,350-member United Stanford Workers, Local 715 of the Service Employees International Union (A.F.L-C.I.O.), which is on strike in a dispute over wages.

The walkout has cut the operations of student cafeterias by two-thirds and has curtailed some deliveries.

Harriman Gives $1-Million for Soviet Studies at Columbia



RICHARD W. LINFIELD

W. Averell Harriman, above, former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union and a former governor of New York, has donated $1-million to the Russian Institute at Columbia University.

The institute will be renamed the W. Averell Harriman Institute for the Advanced Study of the Soviet Union.

Details of the gift are to be announced October 21 by the university.

Mr. Harriman, who was Ambassador to Moscow from 1943 to 1946, reportedly has been concerned by widespread reports that the quality and quantity of American scholarship on the Soviet Union has been declining in recent years.

Alumni Groups in Idaho Unite in Lobbying Effort

The alumni associations of two universities and one state college in Idaho have joined forces to lobby the state legislature for more money for higher education.

Alumni from Boise State University, the University of Idaho, and Lewis-Clark State College formed the coalition in response to recent cuts in state support.

"We feel we all have the same needs," said Shirley Strom, president of the University of Idaho Alumni Association. "We can't pull for one school without pulling for each other."

New Jersey College Ordered to Reinstate 2 Professors

New Jersey's chancellor of higher education has ordered Atlantic Community College to reinstate two tenured faculty members who were laid off after the college claimed financial exigency in 1980.

In reviewing a decision by the college trustees, Chancellor T. Edward Hollander found that the college was "in error" when it dismissed the two professors without giving them an opportunity to teach other courses for which they were qualified.

Originally, 11 laid-off faculty members had challenged the college's action on the grounds that the trustees had insufficient cause to claim financial exigency and that the professors were laid off improperly. Four professors were reinstated earlier this year. The chancellor ruled that the remaining five could be dismissed.

AAUP to Investigate Firing of West Chester President

The American Association of University Professors has named an *ad hoc* committee to investigate the controversial firing of Charles G. Mayo from the presidency of West Chester State College.

Mr. Mayo was dismissed on August 20 by Pennsylvania Gov. Richard L. Thornburgh. Charges and countercharges have been leveled concerning both Mr. Mayo's administrative abilities and the possibility that he was fired for political reasons. The A.A.U.P., in a letter to the acting president of the college, said the governor's action "raises significant issues relating to standards of academic government as generally accepted in American higher education."

State Probes Phone Contract at Long Beach Campus

The California Attorney General's office is investigating alleged irregularities in a contract for a $5.8-million telephone system at

Public Backs College Education in Poll

WASHINGTON

Higher education has broad support among the general public, a national opinion survey has found.

A majority of the adult Americans responding to the survey said they did not think a high-school education was enough. To get a job, they said, one must have a college education. They rated the quality of higher education in the U.S. as good to excellent, and said that all young people with the ability and desire for higher education should have a chance at it.

But a majority of the adults who were planning to send their children to college—54 per cent—were worried that they might not have enough money.

Only 11 per cent were confident they would have enough money to pay their children's college bills, while 35 said they were concerned but probably would be able to manage.

An important reason that people don't go to college, according to those surveyed, is that it is too expensive. Besides, they said, during an economic recession, college graduates are just as likely as anyone else to be out of a job.

The survey, the results of which were made public last week, was sponsored by 11 higher-education associations based in Washington and New York. It was conducted by Group Attitudes Corporation of New York.

Interviewers gathered information from nearly 1,200 people aged 18 or older, in a stratified sample representative of the U.S. adult population.

Results of segments of the survey announced earlier (*The Chronicle*, September 29) showed that a majority of those surveyed favored continuing federally financed programs to aid higher education. Only 15 per cent favored drastic cuts in such programs.

More than two-thirds of the people rated the quality of U.S. higher education as good or excellent.

More than a third of those surveyed said they believed the quality of higher education was improving. Fewer than 4 per cent rated the quality as poor, and 23.6 per cent said they thought it was declining.

The organizations that sponsored the survey are: the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the American Association of University Professors, the American Council on Education, the Association of American Colleges, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, the Council for Financial Aid to Education, the Council of Independent Colleges, the National Association of College and University Business Officers, and the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Copies of the report, *American Attitudes Toward Higher Education*, are available for $14 each from CASE Publications Order Department, Box 298, Alexandria, Va. 22313.

Proportion of people surveyed who found these reasons for going to college 'very important':

To meet educational needs not fulfilled by high school	62.5%
To get a job	59.1%
To prepare for graduate studies	58.8%
To use scholarship and other financial aid	42.6%
To get a basic, general education	35.3%
To get prestige	35.2%
To meet the expectations of society	29.1%
To follow the pattern of friends and relatives	25.3%
To learn to get along with different kinds of people	23.0%
To develop moral and ethical standards	20.8%

Proportion of people surveyed who found these reasons for not going to college 'very important':

College is too expensive	69.8%
There are alternatives, such as on-the-job training programs and technical or special schools	64.3%
They don't like school and don't want to continue their education after high school	51.2%
They prefer to work for a while before going to college	39.4%
People should not go to college unless they know exactly what they want to study	31.6%
A high-school education is all they need to get a job	24.9%
A college education is inadequate preparation for a job	23.7%

Proportion of people surveyed who reacted 'very positively' to these aspects of higher education:

	College graduates	No college education
Pursuit of academic excellence	48.9%	27.2%
Academic freedom	32.4%	25.4%
Free inquiry into controversial ideas	34.2%	14.2%
Public programs in performing arts	22.3%	14.0%
Big-time university athletics	10.0%	34.5%

Proportion of people surveyed who agreed that a college-educated person is:

	College graduates	No college education
More likely to be a leader in the community	88.5%	66.9%
More likely to be self-supporting	72.4%	64.6%
More likely to be a law-abiding citizen	55.0%	39.8%
As likely as anyone to be unemployed in a recession	53.4%	66.5%
More likely to have a stable family life	51.5%	36.2%
More likely to pay taxes	49.4%	30.7%
Likely to be less mechanically and technically skilled	32.0%	41.4%

Note: Data are based on interviews with 1,188 people aged 18 or over in a sample representative of the U.S. adult population.

SOURCE: GROUP ATTITUDES CORPORATION

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Student-Body President Indicted for Failing to Register for Draft

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

Rusty Martin, president of the student government at the University of Northern Iowa here, was indicted by a federal grand jury last week on a charge of failing to register for the draft.

Mr. Martin, who burned his registration papers during an anti-draft demonstration in 1980, and who was elected to office on an anti-draft platform, became the twelfth man to be charged with failing to register for the draft. Under a law signed by President Carter in 1980, men born in 1960 and after are required to register within 30 days of their eighteenth birthday.

Mr. Martin said the Reagan Administration was "using this law to go after their opponents." His defense, he said, would claim that the Justice Department is selectively prosecuting those who have not registered. About 500,000 men have failed to register, according to the Selective Service System.

BILL WITT

Rusty Martin on the University of Northern Iowa campus

Another of those the government has chosen to prosecute, Benjamin Sasway, was sentenced last week in San Diego to a 2½-year prison term. Mr. Sasway, a student at Humboldt State University, was convicted in August.

Following sentencing, he was freed on $10,000 bail pending an appeal.

About 200 anti-draft demonstrators marched to the campus of the University of California at Berkeley last week to protest Mr. Sasway's sentence.

The protesters snarled traffic and briefly disrupted operations in an undergraduate library, chanting, "Free Sasway—Jail Reagan" and "One, Two, Three, Four, No Draft, No War." No one was arrested.

Two other men have been convicted since the Justice Department began its prosecutions. They are Enten Eller, a student at Bridgewater College in Virginia, who was ordered to register within three months and to perform 250 hours of community service, and Mark Schmucker, 22, a Mennonite who said that registering would violate his religious beliefs. He was convicted last week in Cleveland but has not yet been sentenced.

California State University at Long Beach, including charges that two state employees received gifts and favors from the company that won the contract.

One of the employees has been suspended for 15 days without pay and the other has gone to work for the company—C.I. Communications, Inc., of Encino, Cal.

There have also been charges that competitive-bidding rules were violated and that the communications manager for the state university system and several Long Beach campus officials were flown to Canada by C.I. Communications to inspect the telephone system at the offices of the manufacturer—Mitel Corporation.

Daniel Boatwright, chairman of a state senate committee that held hearings on the charges, said the contract was illegal and should be canceled.

9 Fired Instructors Sue Miles College

Nine former faculty members have sued Miles College in Alabama for breach of contract for dismissing them on only six weeks' notice.

The faculty members claim that, according to the faculty handbook, they should have been given a full year's notice. They were part of a group of 18 fired last spring in what their letters of dismissal said was an effort to stabilize the college's poor financial position. Several of those dismissed had tenure at Miles, a predominantly black institution affiliated with the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hewlett-Packard to Provide $6-Million for Engineering

The Hewlett-Packard Company plans to provide $6-million over the next eight years to encourage graduate students in computer science and engineering to obtain doctoral degrees and become full-time faculty members.

Under the program, which will be coordinated by the American Electronics Association, Hewlett-Packard will give grants to selected graduate students who intend to pursue academic careers. Other students will be offered loans, which will be forgiven after they have taught for three years.

Hewlett-Packard said it planned to support 50 doctoral candidates, at an average cost of $120,000 per student, by 1985.

The company will also give $50,000 for instructional equipment to each university where a participant elects to teach.

Faculty Threatens Strike at 2 Minnesota Campuses

The University of Minnesota has notified all students, faculty members, and other employees on the Duluth and Waseca campuses that classes for the fall quarter could be canceled if the faculty union calls a strike. The university said the decision would depend on the length of the strike and the number of faculty members who participated.

The campus affiliate of the National Education Association, which represents about 350 faculty members on the two campuses, has filed notice of intent to strike and could walk out any time after October 15, the end of a "cooling-off period" required by state law.

For the last 21 months, the board of regents and the faculty have been negotiating their first collective-bargaining agreement.

Judge Bars Use of Union Dues for Some Types of Lobbying

A federal judge in New Jersey has ruled it unconstitutional for a public employees' union to use dues for lobbying activities other than those involving collective-bargaining contracts.

U. S. District Court Judge Dickenson Debevoise sided with 13 Rutgers University faculty members and 10 public-school teachers, who said that dues they were forced to pay, even though they weren't union members, were used for lobbying with which they didn't agree.

Rutgers faculty members pay dues to the American Association of University Professors.

Harvey M. Lesser, a former president of the local A.A.U.P. chapter, said that the judge's decision "will hamper our efforts to influence the state legislature in passing progressive labor laws."

He added, "I think we'll have to work it out and I think we will work it out," perhaps by requiring that only dues paid by union members be spent on lobbying.

Correction

A report on faculty salaries in *The Chronicle*, September 1, included incorrect data for several institutions. Also, a few institutions reported their information too late to be included in that issue.

The following table, showing average faculty salaries in hundreds of dollars, corrects previously published data for the listed institutions.

	Prof	Assoc prof	Asst prof	Inst
ALABAMA				
U of Alabama, I Birmingham	32.3	25.0	19.5	13.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Trinity C. (D.C.)	28.0	23.6	18.7	14.6
GEORGIA				
Atlanta C. of Art, IV				17.7
ILLINOIS				
DePaul U. (IL)	38.1	28.0	22.6	19.0
MARYLAND				
St. John's C. IV				20.0
MICHIGAN				
Concordia C. (MI)	24.0	20.5	17.5	15.1
OHIO				
Denison U. (OH)	28.7	24.1	19.7	16.3
OREGON				
Linfield C. (OR)	24.0	20.3	16.0	
PENNSYLVANIA				
Temple U. I	38.3	27.5	21.0	16.4
TENNESSEE				
Tenn. Wesleyan C. (TN)	14.0	—	11.9	11.9
UTAH				
Westminster C. (UT)	28.0	17.4	16.0	13.5
VIRGINIA				
U. of Virginia Clinch Valley C. (VA)	28.4	20.6	16.0	

The faculty salary figures below are additions to those reported in the September 1 issue of *The Chronicle*:

	Prof	Assoc prof	Asst prof	Inst
MASSACHUSETTS				
Brandeis U. I	41.2	28.4	21.4	17.2
Northeastern U. I	37.0	28.4	22.0	17.6
NEW JERSEY				
Rutgers U. I	44.1	30.4	22.0	17.8

Overhaul Sought for Education in Electrical Engineering

By E. PATRICK McQUAID

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A team of computer specialists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has called for a complete overhaul of electrical-engineering education in the United States.

Because industrial laboratories are producing theoretical knowledge and practical applications faster than they can be effectively studied in the engineering curriculum, the M.I.T. professors said, a lifelong continuing-education program should be mandatory for electrical engineers.

"The crux of the problem facing us is the restructuring of engineering education to disseminate new technological knowledge more widely and at the same rate as it is generated," the authors reported in a 60-page booklet delivered to colleagues at a symposium marking the 100th anniversary of electrical engineering at M.I.T.

"Engineering education must be extended to encompass most of the professional life of engineers, and responsibility for the resulting pattern of engineering education must be shared between academia and industry."

The booklet, *Lifelong Cooperative Education*, is the result of a yearlong survey by Robert M. Fano, Lewis D. Smullin, William M. Siebert, and James D. Bruce, all professors of computer science or electrical engineering.

They proposed that M.I.T. itself establish a Master of Engineering program consisting of two years of part-time study at the institute supplemented by tutorials on the job. That would be followed by term of full-time study at M.I.T.

The authors also called for:

▶ "Close collaboration between engineering faculties and their industrial colleagues, amounting to joint membership in an 'extended academic community.'"

▶ "An organized collaborative effort by industry and engineering schools to distill significant new knowledge from the current literature, and to digest it and present it for assimilation into the engineering culture."

▶ "Availability, at each workplace, of instruction for updating, broadening, and deepening the knowledge and intellectual skills of engineers."

▶ "Provisions for the routine transfer of academic credits when engineers move to different geographic locations."

The general shortage of engineering faculty members nationwide will probably be the single largest obstacle in mounting the new education program, the authors said.

"The help of industry is urgently needed," they said, "in the form of sabbatical leaves for senior engineers so that they may join us as visiting faculty."

Notes on . . . Science

Columbia University last week awarded its 1982 Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize to genetic researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The $22,000 award, given annually for outstanding research in biology or biochemistry, was shared by Susumu Tonegawa, a professor of cell biology and immunology at M.I.T., and Barbara McClintock, a researcher at the Carnegie Institution's genetics-research unit at Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

They were cited for their contributions to understanding the "evolution of genetic information and the control of its expression."

Twelve of the 30 scientists who have won the Horwitz Prize since it was first awarded in 1967 subsequently won a Nobel Prize.

•

Three researchers at Duke University's medical school are spending 45 days in a pressurized chamber that simulates conditions found 2,250 feet below the ocean's surface.

Peter Bennett, a professor of anesthesiology who is directing the project, said its purpose was to study a "high-pressure nervous syndrome," which can cause nausea, tremors, and fatigue in deep-sea divers.

Mr. Bennett said the researchers were gathering information on whether different amounts of nitrogen in the air and slower rates of compression could prevent the syndrome. They will also test a mixture of nitrogen, oxygen, and helium developed by Duke to prevent the syndrome.

The three men will take seven days to "travel," under gradually increasing pressure, to a simulated depth of 2,250 feet—matching a world record set at Duke last year. That will be followed by 32 days of gradual decompression, which should be completed next month.

The divers are living in a spherical chamber slightly less than eight feet in diameter, which is located in the university's F. G. Hall Laboratory.

•

Michigan State University has dedicated a new research facility that university officials say contains the world's first operating low-temperature atom smasher.

The $35-million National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory on the M.S.U. campus will be supported by the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy.

Researchers from 20 countries who attended the dedication ceremony said the laboratory should allow scientists to learn more about the physics of subatomic particles by creating powerful collisions between the centers of atoms.

While conventional cyclotrons use huge magnets to accelerate electrically charged particles to speeds near that of light, Michigan State's new cyclotron will be capable of accelerating heavier particles with greater power.

This is because its "superconducting" magnets—cooled to 460 degrees centigrade below zero—can provide more power than conventional magnets.

—KIM McDONALD

Deans Debate Validity of New Survey of Graduate-School Quality

By KAREN J. WINKLER

LINCOLN, NEB.

A study assessing the quality of graduate programs in mathematics and the physical sciences provoked heated discussion at the annual meeting of the Association of Graduate Schools here last week.

Graduate-school deans agreed only on the fact that the study, which includes a survey of the reputation of programs in those fields, is highly controversial.

A report of the findings, published by the National Academy Press, will be followed by four additional reports assessing graduate programs in disciplines in the humanities, the social sciences, the biological sciences, and engineering. The study was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Council on Education, the National Research Council, and the Social Science Research Council.

"From the beginning, there was controversy," said Rose-Marie G. Oster, graduate dean at the University of Maryland at College Park. "We asked, What is quality? Do we measure quality? Do we measure prestige? Do we reward traditional programs at the expense of newer, more innovative ones?"

Dean Oster predicted, "We are just in the beginning of a long discussion of this report."

The validity of the measures used in the study to assess graduate programs was one of the main areas of concern among the deans here. Some said a "reputational survey," which asks faculty members to rate programs, was potentially inaccurate and even unfair, favoring well-known programs and giving credence to gossip about departments.

But Robert M. Bock, dean of the graduate school at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, pointed out that "the majority of the measures used are not reputational. They are based on numerical data."

The survey, he noted, includes such factors as the numbers of faculty members, graduate students, and doctoral recipients in different departments. "That is comparative data not readily available elsewhere," he said.

Even the study's numerical measures are sometimes flawed, said George K. Fraenkel, dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences at Columbia University. For example, he said, "some departments have one or two faculty members who are the best in the world in a department that is not that good. You don't get that in this kind of study," which simply counts the total number of faculty members.

He also charged that "severe financial limitations" compromised the survey. When it was first conceived, it was to have had a $1-million budget, he said, but the survey was carried out with less than $500,000. As a result, the number of programs studied was cut.

Those cuts meant that the study did not cover such disciplines as Asian or Middle Eastern studies. "In this day and age, for a survey like this to be sponsored by the prestigious group it was sponsored by, and not to include the third world is just a crying, crying shame," he said. "The Western orientation is shocking."

Supporters of the survey argued that its benefits outweighed its flaws. The committee planning the study believed that there was "a need to update" a 1969 report by the American Council on Education, said Duane C. Spriestersbach, dean of the graduate college at the University of Iowa.

"There are weaknesses [in the methods used to evaluate programs]," Mr. Boch said, "yet they are better than anything else the committee could find." Another dean said, "You can always find fault with these popularity polls, but the very fact we talk about them so much suggests that they have value in our society."

Many of the conferees here were concerned that the assessment might be misused by reporters, state legislators, or governing boards who might take some of the findings out of context. "We should ask whether the communal good is advanced by publishing data that others might use wrongly," said one dean.

"What do you tell reporters back home? That is bothering us," added Mr. Fraenkel.

Scores on SAT Examinations Continued from Page 1

$21,500—second only to that of white students.

Mexican-American students, who reported a median family income of $17,000, averaged 373 on the verbal section and 415 on the mathematics section. American Indian students, whose families had a median income of $20,100, scored 391 and 425.

The board's report, *Profiles, College-Bound Seniors, 1981*, contains 102 pages of tables that break down students' scores according to a number of factors, including what kind of high-school program the student had been enrolled in, how many years he had studied various subjects, his racial or ethnic background, his family's income, and his plans, if any, for postgraduate study.

Although the board has been collecting such information since 1971, it has declined until now to publish it because of what George H. Hanford, the College Board's president, said was an "honest difference of opinion" between "those who fear that publication of these data will serve to convey a misperception of minority students' ability and those who believe that exposure of the data to public scrutiny will serve better minority interests by demonstrating the need for more affirmative action with respect to access to higher education."

The statistics, he warned, could "lend themselves to misinterpretation by those who seek simple explanations" and could "obscure the fact that a significant number of minority youth score well on the S.A.T."

But, Mr. Hanford added, "we are convinced that the data, to the clear advantage of minority youth, will serve to illuminate the extent and nature of the educational deficit this nation must overcome."

The S.A.T. is taken each year by about one million high-school seniors—the majority of them in Eastern states—seeking admission to colleges and universities.

—LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

Average Scores on Scholastic Aptitude Test, by Group

	Average S.A.T. score		Parents' median income	Median years of education		Average high-school grade	Proportion of students tested *
	Verbal	Math		Father	Mother		
American Indian	391	425	$20,100	13.4	12.5	2.93	0.6%
Black	332	362	12,500	12.2	12.4	2.75	9.0%
Mexican-American	373	415	17,000	12.0	11.8	2.99	1.7%
Asian/Pacific American	397	513	21,500	14.2	12.9	3.16	3.4%
Puerto Rican †	361	396	12,300	11.9	11.8	2.88	0.8%
White	442	483	26,300	14.2	13.4	3.10	81.9%
Other	388	447	18,500	13.7	12.4	2.96	2.2%
Men	430	492	25,100	14.2	13.2	3.00	48%
Women	418	443	23,700	13.9	13.1	3.11	52%
All students	424	466	24,300	14.0	13.1	3.06	100%

* Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding

† Figure includes only students living in 50 states and District of Columbia

SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD

49 Pct. of State Colleges Report Freshman Enrollment Is Up

WASHINGTON

A survey of enrollment at state colleges and universities this fall shows an almost even division between those reporting increases and those reporting either decreases or no change from a year ago.

The American Association of State Colleges and Universities last week released preliminary data from 235 of its 354 member institutions.

Over all, 51 per cent of the institutions reported a decrease or no change in their freshman enrollment this fall; 49 per cent reported increases. In total enrollment, about 43 per cent reported decreases, 51 per cent reported increases, and 6 per cent reported no change.

Officials of the association said relatively large decreases in enrollment had been reported by some state colleges in states where the economic recession has been especially severe. Among those states are Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Reports of declines in enrollment were common also in the New England and Mid-Atlantic states, according to the A.A.S.C.U. data.

States in which most of the institutions reported enrollment increases include Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Colleges losing enrollment cited a broad variety of causes. Among the most frequently cited were the recession, reduced state appropriations, reduced federal aid to students, and higher tuition rates.

FACT-FILE

Average 1981-82 Stipends of Teaching Assistants

Data from 1,093 departments at 25 universities

Department	Beginning (a)	All (b)	Net (c)	Hourly (d)
Aerospace engineering	$4,946	$5,136	$4,433	$ 7.59
Agricultural economics	6,123	6,151	5,659	9.34
Agricultural engineering	5,454	5,608	5,361	9.20
Agronomy	4,922	4,939	4,653	10.58
Anatomy	4,317	4,370	3,356	7.44
Animal science	4,853	4,897	4,330	7.78
Anthropology	4,234	4,286	3,592	6.32
Architecture	4,339	4,509	3,787	7.26
Art	4,378	4,469	3,730	7.23
Astronomy	5,159	5,238	4,624	8.23
Biochemistry	5,315	5,402	4,639	10.54
Biology	4,540	4,602	3,737	7.10
Botany	5,515	5,627	4,706	8.11
Business	4,793	4,882	4,187	6.96
Business administration	4,974	5,011	4,147	7.93
Chemical engineering	5,569	5,580	4,843	8.51
Chemistry	5,487	5,525	4,836	8.66
Civil engineering	5,161	5,359	4,613	7.87
Classics	5,032	5,036	4,051	8.32
Communication	4,933	5,144	4,240	7.28
Computer science	5,328	5,649	4,889	8.42
Curriculum and instruction	4,223	4,307	4,014	6.78
Economics	4,677	4,868	4,205	7.48
Education	4,473	4,597	3,735	6.90
Electrical engineering	5,321	5,527	4,806	8.51
Engineering mechanics	6,508	6,538	5,661	9.82
English	4,878	5,186	4,468	7.50
Entomology	5,205	5,218	4,772	8.41
Food and nutrition	5,120	5,401	4,684	8.60
Forestry	5,211	5,267	4,718	7.37
French	5,175	5,519	4,806	8.57
Geography	5,010	5,104	4,433	7.73
Geology	5,019	4,919	4,169	7.43
German	5,057	5,104	4,225	7.38
Health, physical education, and recreation	4,124	4,124	3,712	6.48
History	4,444	4,654	4,052	7.04
History of art	4,998	5,077	4,096	7.21
Horticulture	4,729	5,126	4,765	7.44
Industrial engineering	5,364	5,489	4,774	8.44
Journalism	5,144	5,177	4,351	7.30
Landscape architecture	5,609	5,516	4,516	8.75
Linguistics	5,076	5,105	4,091	7.69
Mathematics	5,228	5,365	4,757	8.33
Mechanical engineering	4,992	5,223	4,831	8.02
Microbiology	5,053	5,066	4,372	8.59
Music	3,845	3,734	3,430	6.02
Nuclear engineering	4,734	5,176	3,881	8.06
Nursing	3,966	4,006	3,194	6.18
Nutrition	5,102	5,141	4,322	8.17
Pharmacy	4,548	4,612	3,586	6.18
Philosophy	4,455	4,578	4,130	7.59
Physics	5,234	5,309	4,670	8.31
Physics and astronomy	5,500	5,570	5,039	7.87
Physiology	5,684	5,719	4,642	7.75
Plant pathology	4,824	4,928	4,570	8.50
Political science	4,799	4,884	4,146	7.02
Psychology	4,551	4,687	4,041	6.87
Romance languages	4,950	5,070	4,103	8.07
Slavic languages	5,172	5,250	4,204	8.42
Social work	5,126	5,376	4,076	7.50
Sociology	4,797	4,946	4,241	7.49
Spanish	5,500	5,609	4,944	8.98
Statistics	5,004	5,178	4,531	8.07
Theater	4,091	4,258	3,383	6.35
Zoology	5,516	5,725	4,809	8.19

(a) Average stipend offered to beginning graduate teaching assistants
(b) Average stipend for all graduate teaching assitants
(c) Average stipend minus required tuition and fees paid by the students
(d) Average net stipend per hour, based on hours of work required per week, with two 16-week semesters per academic year

SOURCE: HENRY F. HOLTZCLAW, JR., AND RUSSELL C. NELSON, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN